



6105.0 - Australian Labour Market Statistics, Jul 2006

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 07/07/2006

Summary

Main Features

A Data Cube containing Types of Employment can be found in the July 2006 issue from the Details tab.

A Data Cube containing Measures of Labour Underutilisation can be found in the April 2006 issue from the Details tab and under Past & Future Releases tab above.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

October 2006
January 2007
April 2007

Release Date

6 October 2006
5 January 2007
5 April 2007

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 28 June 2006. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 62. Labour Force], then [6291.0.55.001 for monthly data and 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data] or [6202.0.55.001 for time series spreadsheets].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from the Locations of Work survey have recently been released in: **Locations of Work, Australia, 2005 (cat. no. 6275.0)**. The results of this survey are outlined in the Recent Releases section of this publication.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

An updated data cube containing the annual time series spreadsheets on employment type, from 1992 to 2005, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the data cube go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 61. Labour statistics - general]. The datacube is listed under the Details tab in this July 2006 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheets in this data cube include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the

following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation. For more information see the Spotlight section of this publication.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

In March 2006 a data cube (spreadsheet) was released containing historical trade union membership data. This data cube has been expanded and now contains two additional spreadsheets. One spreadsheet includes trade union membership data broken down by sex and occupation and the other consists of trade union membership data broken down by sex, full-time/part-time status and sector. To find the spreadsheet, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 63. Earnings, hours and employment conditions]. The data cube <6310.0_Trade Union_Aug 2005.xls> is listed under the Details tab for **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2005** (cat. no. 6310.0).

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE FOR THE 04/05 MULTI PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The 2004-05 Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) collected data on three topics: Household use of information technology; Barriers and incentives to labour force participation; and Retirement and retirement intentions. The Barriers and incentives to labour force participation topic collected data from people aged 18 years or older who were either not employed or who worked few hours (less than 16 hours per week in all jobs). The data available include current and previous job details, reasons for not wanting work or more work and reasons for not being available to start work or more work. The Retirement and retirement intentions topic collected data from people aged 45 years or over and provides information on retirement intentions and sources of income at retirement, among other things. The MPHS 2004-05 Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) is now available and can be accessed via the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory. For more information, please refer to the **Information Paper: Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, 2004-05** (cat. no. 4100.0).

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

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Recent and upcoming statistical releases

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
June 2006		
Child Care, Australia (reissue)	June 2005	4402.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2006	6354.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2003-04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	2003-04	6540.0.00.001
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide	2003-04	6503.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2005	6351.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
July 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2006	6105.0
Australian Social Trends	2006	4102.0
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	June 2005	4402.0.55.001
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	June 2005	4402.0.55.002
Labour Force, Australia	June 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic delivery	June 2006	6224.0.55.001
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005	6274.0
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2005	6278.0.30.001
August 2006		
ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	2006	1220.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2006	6302.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	July 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	July 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Mobility, Australia	February 2006	6209.0
Labour Price Index, Australia	June quarter 2006	6345.0
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods	August 2006	6102.0.55.001
September 2006		
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2006	6291.0.55.003
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia	November 2005	4913.0
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
October 2006		
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2006	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2006	6291.0.55.001

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
					Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2006	10 114.1	0.5	1.2
Full-time	'000	Trend	May 2006	7 221.2	0.6	1.1
Part-time	'000	Trend	May 2006	2 892.9	0.3	1.6
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	May 2006	28.6	(c)0.0	(c)0.1
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2006	532.6	-2.4	-0.3
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	May 2006	372.0	-3.3	-1.2
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	May 2006	160.7	-0.3	1.8
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	May 2006	5.0	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.1
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2006	98.4	-1.1	7.1
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	May 2006	18.5	(c)0.2	(c)1.3
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	-0.3
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	-0.2
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	-0.6
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	-0.7
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2005	14.9	na	-2.3
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	May 2006	75.8	(c)-0.2	(c)0.2
Total	%	Trend	May 2006	64.5	(c)0.0	(c)-0.1
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	May 2006	352.4	0.9	2.0
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	May 2006	34.7	-0.2	0.3
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	May 2006	42.0	0.7	0.1
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	May 2006	16.9	0.1	1.5
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	May 2006	24.3	(c)-1.1	(c)-0.8
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	108.5	0.9	4.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2006	1 035.90	0.7	4.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2006	817.00	0.8	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	114 794	1.5	7.1
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Mar qtr 2006	998	1.1	4.8
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Mar qtr 2006	29.6	-63.4	-34.3
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Mar qtr 2006	3.4	-63.4	-35.6
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2006	151.6	5.1	6.7

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

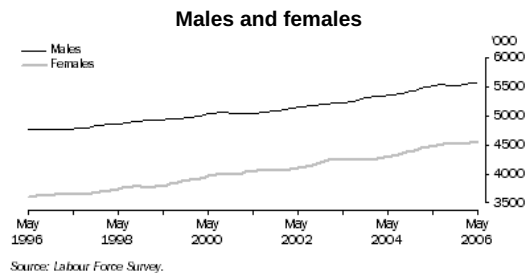
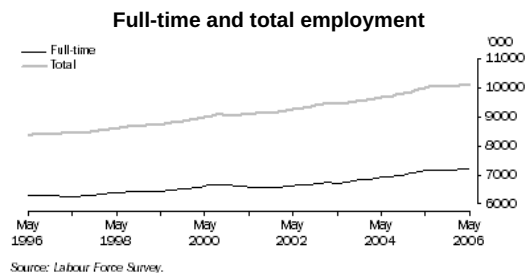
(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

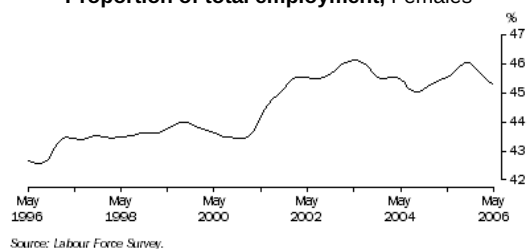
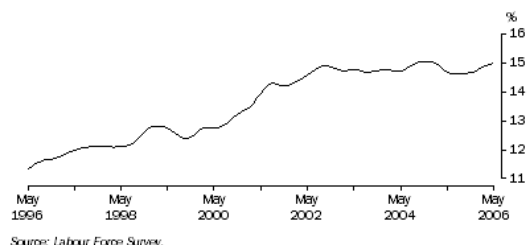
(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

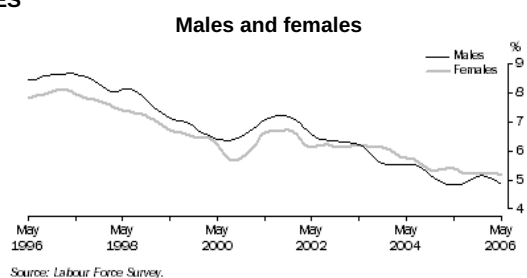


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

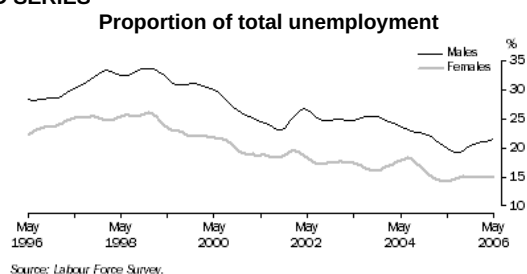
Proportion of total employment, Males



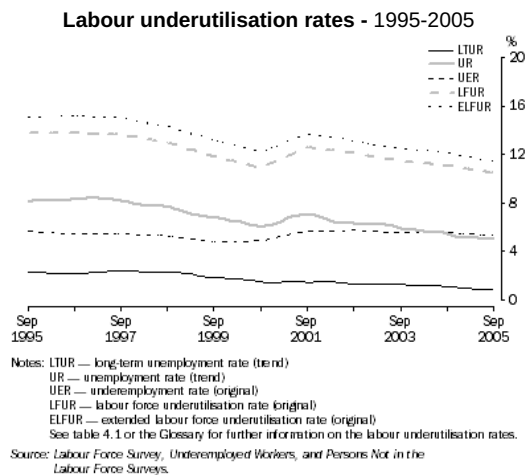
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

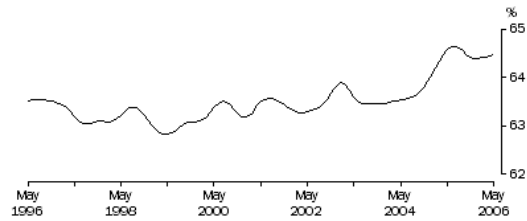


UNDERUTILISED LABOUR



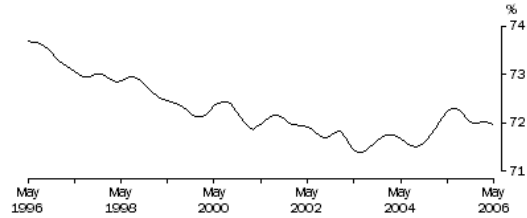
PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

Persons



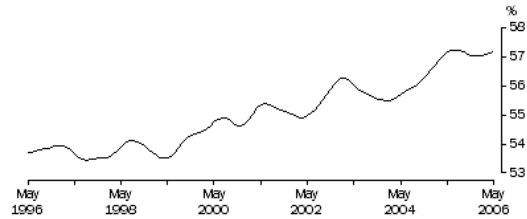
Sources: Labour Force Survey.

Males



Sources: Labour Force Survey.

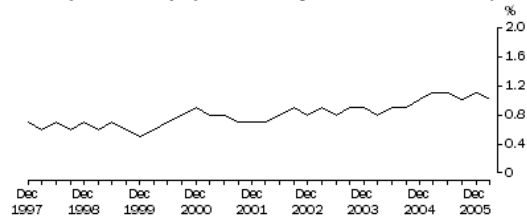
Females



Sources: Labour Force Survey.

WAGE PRICE INDEX: TREND SERIES

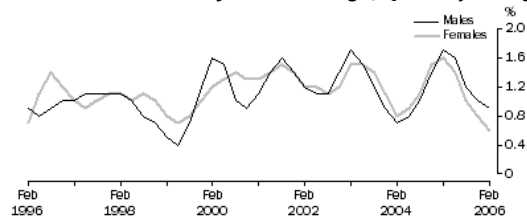
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Quarterly change



Sources: Labour Price Index.

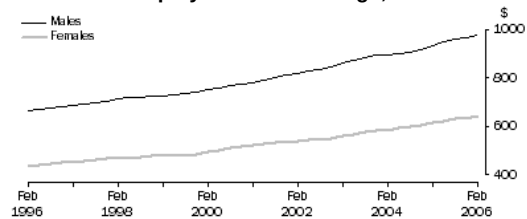
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Quarterly change



Sources: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

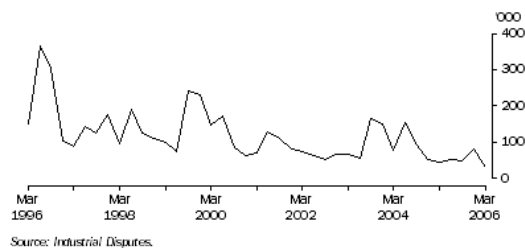
All employees total earnings, Level



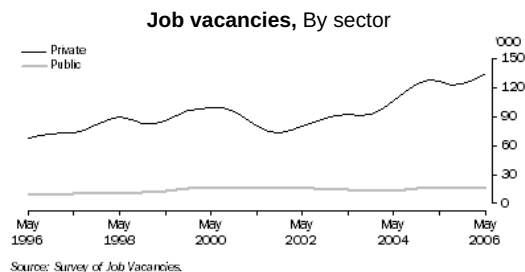
Sources: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

Working days lost, Quarter ending



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES



About this Release

Replaces: Labour Force, Australia 6203.0

This publication is the flagship release for all ABS labour statistics. It draws together data from a range of sources, mostly ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

Labour Force Transitions

LABOUR FORCE TRANSITIONS

INTRODUCTION

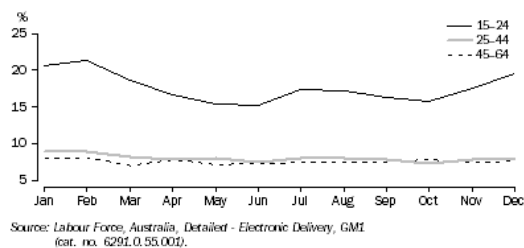
Throughout their lives people move between roles as students, parents, wage earners, householders and retirees. Many changes in role are accompanied by a change in labour force status, such as when a young person moves from full-time study into employment. Transitions between full-time employment, part-time employment, unemployment, not in the labour force, as well as moving between jobs, will be experienced to some extent by most people.

In 2005, the average annual unemployment rate for men and women aged 15-64 years was 5.0% and 5.3% respectively. **(end note 1)** While the unemployment rate overall may not change greatly from one month to the next, there is a reasonable amount of change in the labour force status of individuals between adjacent months. This article focuses on month to month transitions in labour force status (gross flows) **(end note 2)** of three groups of people: those aged 15-24 years, those aged 25-44 years and those aged 45-64 years. This article measures movements into and out of unemployment, full-time employment, part-time employment, and not in the labour force.

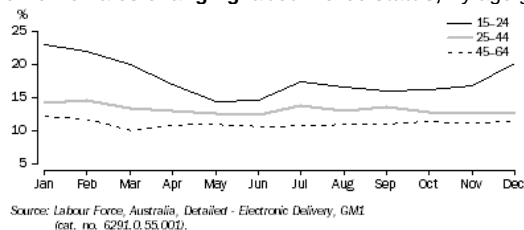
TRANSITIONS IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS

On average, in 2005, most people (91% of men and 89% of women) maintained the same labour force status from one month to the next, although a larger proportion of young people changed their status than older people. On average, men aged 15-24 (18%) were more likely to change their labour force status than those in the two older age groups (both 8%). Similarly, on average, a larger proportion of women aged 15-24 (18%) changed their labour force status than did older women (13% of those aged 25-44 and 11% of those aged 45-64).

1. Proportion of males changing labour force status, By age group - 2005



2. Proportion of females changing labour force status, By age group - 2005



The rise in labour force transitions for young people aged 15-24 between November and March coincides with the end of one academic year and the start of another. The relatively high transition rate of younger people reflects the relatively high proportions taking short-term employment while studying, and their tendency to experience a variety of jobs before settling on a career path.

On average, in 2005, for men aged 15-64 years the most common labour force status to remain in from one month to the next was full-time employment (96%). Similarly full-time employment was the most common status for women aged 15-64 to remain in (90%), with women not in the labour force also tending to remain there (90%).

MOVING FROM UNEMPLOYMENT

People who were unemployed were more likely to change their labour force status than people in any other labour force status. Half of all women (50%) and 43% of all men aged 15-64 years moved from unemployment to either employment or being outside the labour force from one month to the next. A higher proportion (49%) of young men aged 15-24 moved from unemployment from one month to the next than older men (37%). This may reflect younger people being more likely to take casual jobs. **(end note 3)** For some young people, these jobs may provide short-term employment while they are studying.

3. Whether moved from unemployment, 2005

		Males				Females			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
Entered(a)									
Full-time employment	%	10.6	16.6	10.1	12.7	6.3	8.7	5.7	7.2
Part-time employment	%	14.1	9.9	8.1	11.2	17.3	16.6	14.2	16.4
Not in the labour force	%	24.6	14.7	18.4	19.6	25.8	26.3	27.9	26.4
Stayed unemployed(a)	%	50.8	58.8	63.4	56.5	50.7	48.3	52.2	50.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average unemployed	'000	116.5	104.2	64.4	285.1	102.6	98.6	48.5	249.7

(a) Proportion of people who were unemployed in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

More unemployed men aged 15-64 moved into employment (24%) from unemployment, than withdrew from the labour force (20%). For women in the same age range, slightly more withdrew from the labour force (26%) than moved to employment (24%). Some of these people may have temporarily withdrawn from the labour force because they were unavailable or not actively looking for work for a brief period or may have been discouraged from seeking work. Other people may move from being unemployed to not in the labour force for longer-term reasons (for example, undertaking study or retirement).

A greater proportion of unemployed young men aged 15-24 entered part-time employment (14%) than did 25-44 and 45-64 year old men (10% and 8% respectively). More men aged 25-44 gained full-time employment (17%) than did those aged 15-24 or 45-64 (11% and 10% respectively). Unemployed women aged 15-64 had a greater tendency to gain part-time work (16%) than full-time work (7%).

Over two-thirds (70%) of men and almost two-thirds (65%) of women aged 15-64 who had been unemployed long-term (52 weeks and over) remained unemployed from one month to the next. Smaller proportions of shorter-term (less than 52 weeks) unemployed people remained unemployed in the following month (53% of men and 47% of women). Many of the moves for long-term unemployed people are between unemployment and being not in the labour force, possibly reflecting discouragement about obtaining a job.

MOVING FROM FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Over the past few decades, traditional full-time employment has declined relative to part-time employment. Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of people aged 15-64 years working full-time declined from 75% to 71%, whereas the proportion of people working part-time increased from 25% to 29%. In 2005, the majority of both men (96%) and women (90%) who were employed full-time in one month

remained in full-time employment in the next month.

4. Whether moved from full-time employment, 2005

			Males				Females			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
Entered(a)										
	Part-time employment	%	5.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	8.8	7.0	8.8	7.9
	Unemployment	%	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
	Not in the labour force	%	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
Stayed in full-time employment(a)		%	91.7	96.6	96.2	95.8	88.8	91.0	89.7	90.2
Total		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average employed full-time		'000	597.1	2 345.2	1 678.5	4 620.8	395.8	1 194.3	822.7	2 412.8

(a) Proportion of people who were in full-time employment in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year. Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

It was less common for young men aged 15-24 to remain in full-time employment (92%) than those aged 25-44 (97%) or 45-64 (96%). This reflects the greater labour force mobility of younger men. More people moved from full-time employment into part-time employment (3% of men and 8% of women), than moved to unemployment or withdrew from the labour force.

MOVING FROM PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

For people seeking to balance work and non-work activities, part-time employment may be desirable. In addition both male and female workers are more likely to work part-time as they approach retirement age. For most people aged 45-64 who work part-time this arrangement appears to be by choice. In September 2005, over four-fifths (82%) of part-time workers aged 45-64 did not want to work more hours. **(end note 4)**

5. Whether moved from part-time employment, 2005

			Males				Females			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
Entered(a)										
	Full-time employment	%	10.3	24.9	21.0	17.2	8.4	10.0	10.5	9.8
	Unemployment	%	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.3
	Not in the labour force	%	8.7	4.5	6.3	6.9	6.7	5.0	4.9	5.4
Stayed in part-time employment(a)		%	77.8	67.1	71.0	73.0	82.7	83.8	83.9	83.6
Total		%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average employed part-time		'000	335.0	207.5	206.2	748.6	478.9	849.0	677.9	2 005.7

(a) Proportion of people who were in part-time employment in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year. Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

For younger people, part-time employment may be seen as a stepping stone to full-time employment with, in some cases, a part-time job easier to find than a full-time job. Financial pressures may also induce people to take up part-time employment rather than wait for a full-time position. **(end note 5)** Other people may work multiple part-time jobs to make up full-time hours. In September 2005, almost one-quarter (22%) of part-time workers wanted to work more hours, with a higher proportion of men (28%) wanting more hours than women (20%). **(end note 4)**

In 2005, most men (73%) and women (84%) who were employed part-time in one month remained part-time in the following month. Proportionally more women in all three age groups stayed in part-time employment (83% for women aged 15-24 and 84% for both older age groups) than men (78% for men aged 15-24, 67% for those aged 25-44 and 71% for those aged 45-64). One-quarter (25%) of those men aged 25-44 and over one-fifth (21%) of men aged 45-64 who were employed part-time moved from part-time employment to full-time employment in the following month. By comparison, around one-tenth (10% and 11%) of both 25-44 and 45-64 year old women moved from part-time to full-time employment.

MOVING FROM NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

In 2005, on average there were 3.3 million people aged 15-64 years who were not in the labour force. The majority of people not in the labour force in one month remained outside the labour force in the next month (86% of men and 90% of women). A greater proportion of both men (92%) and women (94%) aged 45-64 remained outside the labour force than those aged 25-44 (80% of men and 89% of women) or 15-24 (81% of men and 83% of women).

Proportionally more men than women moved from being outside the labour force to being unemployed (6% of men and 4% of women aged 15-64 years). The proportion of both men and women moving to unemployment declined with age, with 9% of men aged 15-24 and 8% of women in this age group, compared with 3% of men aged 25-44 and 2% of women in this older group.

Overall, proportionally more males (8%) moved into employment from not in the labour force than females (6%). Males aged 25-44 were also more likely to move into full-time employment (7%) than part-time employment (5%), whereas females in this age group were more likely to move into part-time work (6%) than full-time work (2%).

6. Whether moved from not in the labour force, 2005

	Males				Females			
	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	Total
Entered(a)								

Entered(a)

Full-time employment	%	2.7	6.6	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.3
Part-time employment	%	7.2	4.6	2.5	4.5	7.9	5.6	3.4	5.0
Unemployment	%	8.7	8.4	2.7	5.8	7.6	4.0	1.7	3.7
Stayed not in the labour force(a)	%	81.4	80.4	92.2	86.3	83.2	88.7	94.0	90.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total annual average not in the labour force	'000	398.5	250.5	536.5	1 185.5	418.7	796.1	945.1	2 159.9

(a) Proportion of people who were not in the labour force in month 1 and had the specified labour force status in month 2, averaged across the year.
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, GM1 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

On average in 2005, a greater proportion of women were outside the labour force than men (32% of women and 17% of men aged 15-64 years). Some people not in the labour force are marginally attached to the labour force, that is they want to work, but do not meet all the criteria to be unemployed (for example, they may not be available for work in the reference week). In September 2005, over one-quarter (26%) of people aged 15-64 years not in the labour force were marginally attached to the labour force. **(end note 6)** A small proportion of these marginally attached people were discouraged jobseekers, three-fifths (60%) of whom were female.

Some of these discouraged jobseekers are older workers who may decide to retire rather than continue to seek employment due to difficulties in finding work. Government policies have been introduced to encourage retention of older workers in the workforce. These policies have increased the age at which women can access the age pension as well as providing incentives for workers to stay on beyond the minimum retiring age.

ENDNOTES

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, April 2006** (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), Canberra.< Back

2. Gross flows measure the number of people who change labour force status from one month to the next. These transitions between labour force status provide a guide to the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. Transition data used in this article are annual averages based on monthly matched samples, while totals are based on full LFS estimates.< Back

3. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2005, **Australian Social Trends, Australia 2005** (cat. no. 4102.0), Canberra.< Back

4. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, **Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 2005** (cat. no. 6265.0), Canberra.< Back

5. Chalmers, J, and Kalb, G 2000, **The transition from unemployment to work. Are casual jobs a short cut to permanent employment?**, Discussion paper no. 109, Social Policy Research Centre, Sydney.< Back

6. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006, **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 2005** (cat. no. 6220.0), Canberra.< Back

Job Search Experience of Unemployed People

JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

The ABS collects a range of information on people who are unemployed. This includes information about their demographic characteristics, duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and the difficulties they have experienced in trying to find work. This information is useful in identifying whether particular groups have difficulties finding work and for policy development to help unemployed people find a job.

This article examines the characteristics of unemployed people. It uses data from the Job Search Experience survey which is conducted annually in July as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey.**(end note 1)** Further results can be found in **Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2005** (cat. no. 6222.0).

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Unemployed people are defined as people aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week of the survey, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

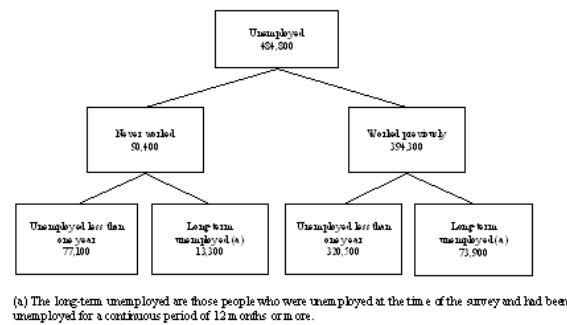
In this article, unemployed people are classified into four distinct groups:

- People who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year at July 2005;
- People who had never worked and were long-term unemployed at July 2005 (i.e. unemployed for 12 months or more);
- People who had worked previously and had been unemployed for less than one year at July 2005; and

- People who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed at July 2005.

The following diagram outlines this framework in more detail:

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, unemployed people



OVERVIEW

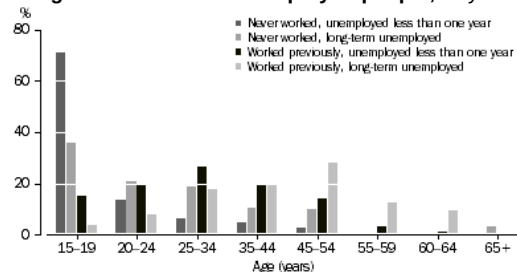
In July 2005, there were 484,800 unemployed people. This compares with 709,600 unemployed people ten years earlier in July 1995 when the Australian economy was emerging from the recession of the early 1990s. In July 2005, just over half (52%) of unemployed people were men (250,800). Almost one-quarter (23%) of the unemployed population were aged 15-19 years and a further 22% were 25-34 years. Overall, almost two-thirds (62%) of unemployed people were aged between 15 and 34 years.

Of the total unemployed population, almost one-fifth (19% or 90,400) had never worked before and 81% (394,300) had worked previously. This pattern of previous employment was very similar for both unemployed men and women.

Unemployed people who had never worked tended to be much younger than those who had worked previously. Of the people who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year in July 2005, 71% were aged 15-19 years, reflecting the transition these people were likely to be making from study to work.

Of the people who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed, three-fifths (60%) were men. Just over half (51%) of this population group was over 45 years of age, while almost one-quarter (23%) were over 55 years.

2. Age Distribution of unemployed people, July 2005



In total, 29% of unemployed people in July 2005 were looking for part-time work only, up from 17% in July 1995. The pattern was very different for men and women. In July 2005, just under one-fifth (19%) of unemployed men were looking for part-time work, while almost two-fifths (39%) of unemployed women were seeking part-time work. A larger proportion of the unemployed who had never worked were looking for part-time work only (52%) than those who had worked previously (23%), possibly reflecting the fact that the former were younger and more likely to be wanting to combine education and work.

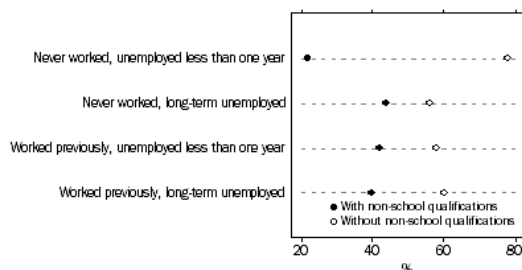
QUALIFICATIONS

Unemployed people without non-school qualifications

In July 2005, 61% (297,700) of unemployed people did not have any non-school qualifications. The proportion of unemployed people without non-school qualifications varied according to previous work experience and current duration of unemployment. Almost three-fifths (58%) of unemployed people who had worked previously did not have non-school qualifications, and this was similar for those unemployed for less than one year and those who were long-term unemployed. More than half (56%) of the long-term unemployed who had never worked had no non-school qualifications.

Of those unemployed for less than one year who have never worked, 78% (60,200) had no non-school qualifications. This can be explained by the fact that 80% of this group were aged 15-19. In this age group, 75% were dependent students who had no non-school qualifications and had never worked.

3. Unemployed People: non-school qualifications, July 2005



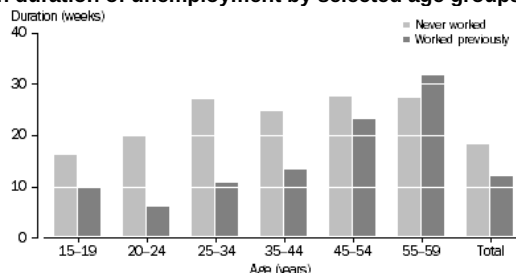
UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

In July 2005, 39% of unemployed people had a non-school qualification. Of this population, over one-third (34%) of men and 15% of women who were long-term unemployed had a Bachelor degree or higher. The most common qualification among those who were long-term unemployed and had never worked before was a Bachelor degree or higher (33%), followed by Certificate I/II (29%).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In July 2005, 18% of unemployed people had been unemployed continuously for one year or more compared to 35% in July 1995. Overall, the median duration of the current period of unemployment was very similar for men (13 weeks) and women (12 weeks). However, there was a considerable difference in the median duration of the current period of unemployment between men and women for the older age groups. The median duration for women was 36 weeks less than men in the 55-59 age group (17 weeks compared to 53 weeks).

4. Median duration of unemployment by selected age groups, July 2005



The median duration of the current period of unemployment was generally longer for those who had never worked than for those who had worked previously. In July 2005, the median number of weeks unemployed for people who had never worked was 18 weeks, compared to 12 weeks for those who had worked previously. This difference was most pronounced in the younger age groups with median duration of current unemployment for those aged 20-24 years over three times longer for those who had never worked (20 weeks) than those who had worked previously (6 weeks). For those aged 25-34 years, the median duration of current unemployment was almost three times longer for those who had never worked (27 weeks) than those who had worked previously (11 weeks).

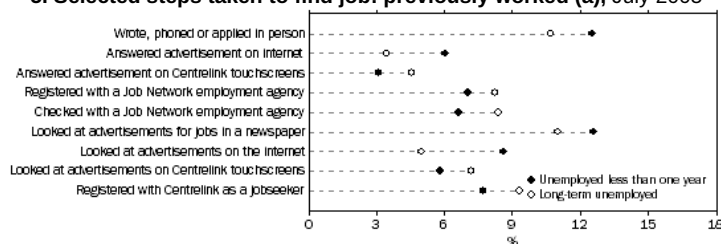
STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK

Overall, the most common step unemployed people took to find a job was 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'. Unemployed women said their most common step to find work was 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper', and men reported 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'.

Long-term unemployed people were more likely to be registered with Centrelink or a Job Network agency and to use Centrelink touchscreens than those who had been unemployed for a shorter time. Those who had been unemployed for less than one year were more likely than the long-term unemployed to look in newspapers and on the internet for jobs and to write, phone or apply for a job in person.

The most common steps taken by unemployed people who had previously worked were 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper' and 'wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer for work'.

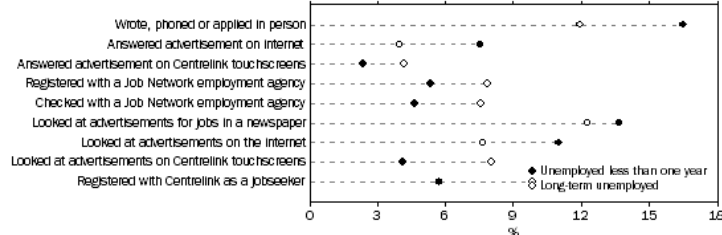
5. Selected steps taken to find job: previously worked (a), July 2005



(a) People may have taken more than one of these steps to find work, and therefore may appear in multiple categories.

The most common steps taken to find work by unemployed people who had never previously worked varied according to the duration of unemployment. Those who were unemployed for less than one year reported that their most common step to find work was 'wrote, phoned or applied in person' (16%) or applied in person to an employer for work' (16%) whereas those who were long-term unemployed reported that their most common step was 'looked at advertisements for jobs in a newspaper' (12%).

6. Selected steps taken to find a job: Never previously worked (a), July 2005



(a) People may have taken more than one of these steps to find work, and therefore may appear in multiple categories.

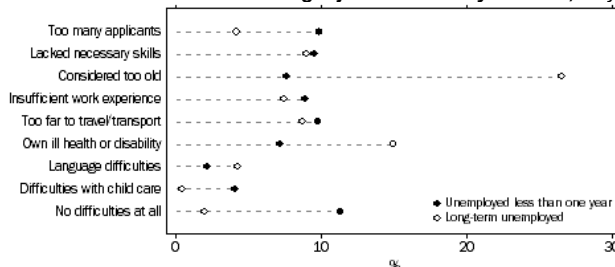
DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING WORK

Overall, insufficient work experience was the most common main difficulty unemployed people reported in finding work (10%). However, this differed according to whether people were looking for part-time or full-time work. For people looking for full-time work, the most common main difficulty reported was that they lacked necessary skills or education (12%), whereas people looking for part-time work said that jobs had unsuitable hours (14%).

The main difficulties experienced by unemployed men differed to those experienced by unemployed women. Men most commonly stated that they were considered too old for full-time positions (13%) and for any position (11%), whereas men looking for part-time jobs reported no difficulties at all (14%), even though they were still unemployed. For unemployed women looking for full-time work, the main difficulty most commonly stated was that they lacked necessary skills or education (12%) and the most common main difficulty for women looking for part-time work was unsuitable hours (17%). Apart from difficulties experienced in finding full-time and part-time work, the main difficulty most commonly reported by unemployed women overall was insufficient work experience (12%).

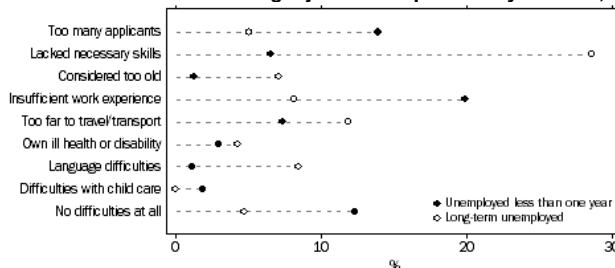
The main difficulty experienced in finding a job differed according to the duration of unemployment and whether the person had worked previously. Of those who had worked previously and had been unemployed continuously for more than 12 months, more than one quarter (26%) stated that they were considered too old by employers, and 15% identified their own ill health or disability as the main difficulty. This perhaps reflects the fact that just over half of those who had worked previously and were long-term unemployed were aged 45 years and over. About one in ten (11%) of those unemployed for less than one year also reported no difficulties at all, even though they were still unemployed.

7. Selected main difficulties finding a job: Previously worked, July 2005



For those people who had never worked and had been unemployed for less than one year the main difficulty most often reported was insufficient work experience (20%). This perhaps reflects the fact that many people in this category were young job seekers who had recently finished education or training or may have still been studying. For those people who had been unemployed continuously for more than 12 months and had not worked previously, the most commonly cited main difficulty was that they lacked the necessary skills or education (29%), perhaps reflecting the fact that their long-term absence from the workforce was hindering their ability to maintain relevant skills for employment.

8. Selected main difficulties finding a job: never previously worked, July 2005



FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra 02 6252 7206.

END NOTES

1. In July 2002, the Job Search Experience survey replaced two supplementary surveys: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience; and Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons. See **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), available from the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> for further information about these surveys. < Back

Spotlight on Employment Type

SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE

INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment in Australia has been changing over the past two decades. People have been particularly interested in the rise in part-time and 'casual' employment during this time. Related issues of interest are changes in the types of benefits for employees, such as leave entitlements, and the extent of self-employment. Data on these changes have not been collected until recently.

The ABS has developed an annual time series on the types of employment that people have, including information on employees who are not entitled to paid sick or holiday leave (used as a proxy for 'casual' employees), and people who operate their own business. The series are derived by combining data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, conducted as a supplement to the August LFS each year. The time series have now been updated to cover August 1992 to August 2005.

The October 2004 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0) contains an article 'Changes in types of employment' that presents time series data and discusses the classification and methodology used to construct the time series. More detail can be found in an appendix to the October 2004 article, available from the ABS web site. This spotlight presents an update of the time series to August 2005.

EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The series presented in this article are for the following types of employment:

- employee (excluding owner manager of an incorporated enterprise)
 - employee with paid leave entitlements
 - employee without paid leave entitlements
- owner manager (**end note 1**)
 - owner manager of an incorporated enterprise (OMIE) (**end note 2**)
 - owner manager of an unincorporated enterprise (OMUE) (**end note 3**)

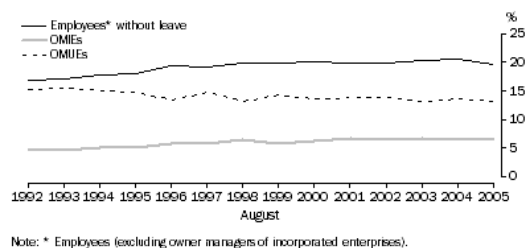
CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

The most common type of employment continues to be employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) entitled to paid sick or holiday leave, with a 60% share of employment in August 2005. This figure has remained relatively stable in recent years. While the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) with paid leave entitlements declined from 1992 to 1997 (62% to 60%), there has been little change since this period.

As shown in graph 1, employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 17% in 1992 to 20% in 1998. Since 1998 the proportion has remained relatively stable.

In August 2005, owner managers made up 20% of all employed people. This is similar to the situation in 1992, and it has remained relatively stable since then. However, the split between owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed over time. Graph 1 shows that the proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises gradually increased to 7% in 2005 (compared to 5% in 1992). In contrast, the proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises declined over the period, from 15% in 1992 to 13% in 2005.

1. TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed - 1992-2005



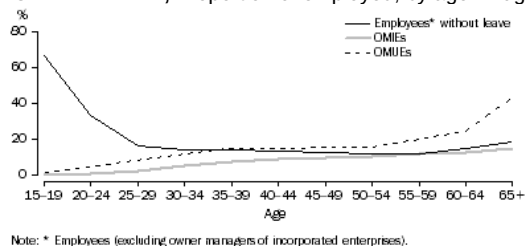
Women make up more than half of all employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. This reflects the fact that women are more likely to be in part-time work than men and that part-time workers (**end note 5**) are more likely to be employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. In 1992, women made up almost two-thirds (64%) of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. By 1998 this had declined to 58%, and since then it has remained relatively stable.

Men are far more likely to be owner managers than women. In August 2005, more than two-thirds (70%) of owner managers of incorporated enterprises were male (down from 73% in 1992), as were two-thirds (66%) of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (down from 68% in 1992).

AGE

Younger people, particularly those aged 15 to 24, are much more likely to be working as an employee (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements than people in other age groups. In August 2005, almost two-thirds (66%) of employed people aged 15 to 19 years were employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements (compared to 54% in 1992), as were one-third (33%) of employed people aged 20 to 24 years (compared to 23% in 1992). One reason for this is the higher participation of young people in part-time work compared to other age groups. This in turn reflects their participation both in education and in the labour force.

2. EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Proportion of employed, by age - August 2005



The likelihood of being an owner manager generally increases with age. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 43% (87,400 people) were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (compared to 56% or 58,100 people in 1992), and 15% (30,600 people) were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (compared to 11% or 10,900 people in 1992).

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME

The most common type of employment continues to be an employee (**end note 4**) with paid leave entitlements working full-time. The proportion of this employment type declined from 56% in 1992 to 52% in 1998. Since then, it has remained relatively stable, declining slightly to 51% in 2005.

Employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements are heavily concentrated among part-time workers. In August 2005, 70% of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992). The largest group of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements were women who worked part-time, making up almost half (47%) of this employment type.

In 2005, full-time men accounted for just under one-fifth (19%) of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements, compared to just 11% of full-time women.

3. Employed persons, Type of employment by full-time/part-time status - 1992 and 2005

		Proportion of employed				Proportion employed part-time
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Total		
	%	%	%	'000		%
<hr/>						
1992						
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	55.6	6.5	62.0	4 738.3		10.4
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	4.2	12.8	16.9	1 294.3		75.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	4.0	0.8	4.9	372.2		17.4
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	11.2	3.9	15.2	1 157.0		25.8
Total(a)	75.3	24.7	100.0	7 636.7		24.7
2005						
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	50.5	9.7	60.2	6 003.1		16.1
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	5.9	13.7	19.5	1 949.0		70.0
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.4	1.4	6.8	675.2		20.7

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	9.1	4.1	13.2	1 318.8	31.0
Total(a)	70.9	29.1	100.0	9 976.7	29.1

(a) Total includes 'Contributing family workers'.

* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

OCCUPATION

Data on occupation and employment type are available from 1996 onwards. Employees without paid leave entitlements tend to be concentrated in the two lowest skills occupations - skill level 4 (comprising Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and Intermediate production and transport workers) (**end note 6**) and skill level 5 (comprising Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, and Labourers and related workers).(**end note 6**)

Between 1996 and 2005, much of the growth in the number of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill levels four and five, reflecting the fact that these two skill levels accounted for 74% of all employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements in 2005.

The largest percentage increase in employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill level 2. Between 1996 and 2005, there was a 78% increase in the number of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements in this skill level, which comprises Associate professionals.

4. Number of persons who are employees* without paid leave entitlements, by Occupation

Occupation(a)	1996		2005		Difference	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Skill level 1	167.7	10.3	211.0	10.8	43.3	25.8
Skill level 2	67.1	4.1	119.2	6.1	52.1	77.6
Skill level 3	192.4	11.8	180.0	9.2	-12.4	-6.4
Skill level 4	476.8	29.3	602.2	30.9	125.4	26.3
Skill level 5	722.6	44.4	836.7	42.9	114.1	15.8
Total	1 626.6	100.0	1 949.0	100.0	322.4	19.8

(a) For more detail on skill level see the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0).

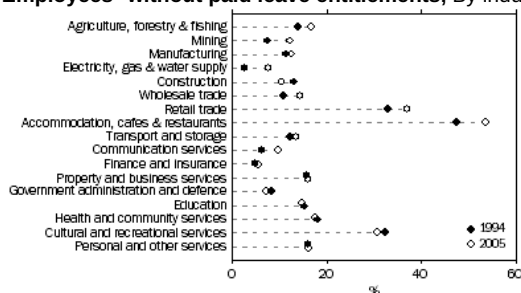
* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

INDUSTRY

Spreadsheets showing a breakdown by industry are available from 1994 onwards. In August 2005, the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements was highest in three main industries: Accommodation, cafes & restaurants (54%), Retail trade (37%), and Cultural and recreational services (31%). This reflects the fact that these industries have high proportions of part-time workers.⁵

There was little increase in the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements across most industries from 1994 to 2005, with proportions actually decreasing in some industries. However, the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements rose from 3% to 8% in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, while the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements increased from 8% to 12% in the Mining industry.

5. Employees* without paid leave entitlements, By industry



Note: * Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

In August 2005, the industry with the largest proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13%). This industry also had the greatest proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (49%).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

An updated data cube containing the annual time series spreadsheets on employment type, from 1992 to 2005, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the data cube go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 61. Labour statistics - general]. The datacube is listed under the Details tab in this July 2006 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheets in this data cube include estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation.

Employment type data can also be obtained from the Forms of Employment Survey. An article highlighting data from the November 2004 survey was included in the July 2005 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). From November 2006, it is planned to conduct the Forms of Employment Survey annually in November. This will provide a more detailed employment type classification including employees (**end note 4**) working on a fixed term contract and owner managers working on a contract basis.

For further information about the concepts and methods used in compiling this Employment Type time series, see the 'Changes in types of employment' article in the October 2004 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). For further information, please contact the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra 02 6252 7206.

END NOTES

1. **Owner managers** are people who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.< Back

2. **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises** are people who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity that is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). They are technically employees although they are more similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (i.e. self-employed people).< Back

3. **Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises** are people who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.< Back

4. **Employees** (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).< Back

5. **Part-time workers** are employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.< Back

6. For more detail on skill level see the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0)**.< Back

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 **Australian Labour Market Statistics** brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors** (cat. no. 6298.0).

ROUNDING

16 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

18 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

Labour Force Survey

19 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

20 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

21 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

22 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

23 Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

24 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Multi Purpose Household Survey

25 The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

27 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

28 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

29 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

30 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0).

Population benchmarks

31 LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

32 From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

Families series

33 Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

34 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

Further information and data on the LFS

35 LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

36 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

37 Tables 2.11, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

38 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

JOB VACANCIES DATA

39 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

40 The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

Reference date

41 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

42 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

Further information

43 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

44 Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

Reference period

45 The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

Notes on data

46 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

Further information

47 For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

48 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

49 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

50 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

51 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Further information

52 For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

53 Table 5.1 contains data from the **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

Description of the survey

54 The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

55 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0), **Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

57 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

Description of the survey

58 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

59 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

60 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

64 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in **Australian System of National Accounts** (cat. no. 5204.0) and **Australian Economic Indicators** (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

66 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate (actual) hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See **average compensation per employee**.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependants

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young/too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See **full-time employed**.

Employed part-time

See **part-time employed**.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Price Index. A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or

fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross mixed income (GMI)

National Accounts. The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both **gross operating surplus** for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Gross operating surplus (GOS)

National Accounts. The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See **social marital status**.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.

Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

Own-account worker

A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

Part-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

Wage Price Index. This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See **employee**.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Data Sources for Tables (Appendix)

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS website.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age

1.5 Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6 Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7 Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only
1.8 International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002	
	International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02	
	International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1 Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2 Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3 Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4 Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5 Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	
2.6 Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
2.8 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment

	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	Excludes Future employment expectations, includes State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
	Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1
	Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4
	Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4
		6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a
	Public sector employees by industry: original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2
		6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1
		6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ3
4.1	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1
4.2	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1
4.3	Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1
4.4	Part-time workers	6291.0.55.003 data cube E01
4.5	Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1
5.1	Labour price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)
	Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1
	Labour price index: Australia, states and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B
	Labour price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B
	Labour price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B
	Labour price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B
	Labour price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B
5.2	Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)
	Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1
	Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4
	Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7
5.3	Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)
6.1	Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a
	Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)
	Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C

List of Articles (Appendix)

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

April 2006

Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation

January 2006

Labour Outcomes of Migrants

The Relationship between GDP and Employment

Long-term unemployment

October 2005

Job starters

Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration

Spotlight: Employment type

Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey

Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics

July 2005

Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis

Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth

Spotlight: Employee share schemes

Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey

April 2005

People who work few hours

Health, disability, age and labour force participation

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay

Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation

January 2005

Labour force participation in Australia

Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force

Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT)

Spotlight: Labour Price Index

Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey

October 2004

Changes in types of employment

Mature age people and the labour force

July 2004

Children living without an employed parent

Labour underutilisation

Spotlight: Industrial disputes

Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions

April 2004

Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs

Trade union membership

Spotlight: Occupation

Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates

January 2004

Employment in information and communication technology

Labour force participation: international comparison

Technical report: Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment processes

Related Publications (Appendix)

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2006
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2005
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Triennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005

Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files			
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files	6540.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6540.0.00.001	Irregular	2003-04
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004
Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	4100.055.001	Irregular	2004-05
Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2004-05
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2005
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Annual	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners - Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2000-01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

List of tables (Appendix)

APPENDIX 4 LIST OF TABLES

The tables listed below are included in the publication **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). Electronic sources of the data in these tables can be found in **Appendix 1**.

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- 1.1 Labour force status: trend series
- 1.2 Age by social marital status
- 1.3 States and territories, and capital cities
- 1.4 Educational attendance (aged 15-24)
- 1.5 Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia
- 1.6 Relationship in household
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- 4.2 Labour underutilisation: age
- 4.3 Labour underutilisation: states and territories
- 4.4 Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours
- 4.5 Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work

EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS

- 5.1 Wage price index
- 5.2 Average weekly earnings: trend series
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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- 6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost
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JOB VACANCIES

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